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The China Mail.

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CARS.
All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on
our waiting list?
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 5457.

March 5, 1919, Temperature 37.

ESTABLISHED 1845
Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 96.

March 5, 1918, Temperature 61.

No. 17404

號五月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



SILENT
OPEN
TOP
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CYCLES

TELEPHONE 433.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

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AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY
WITH SPIRITS ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAD
5" to 15"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Off Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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TAILORS

TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MINERS STRIKE POSTPONED.

AWAITING COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

At a conference of delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain it was decided to postpone the issue of strike notices until March 22 which is two days after the date promised for the Coal Commission's interim report on hours and wages.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

M. Clemenceau this morning visited the War Ministry and conferred with departmental chiefs. He was cheered on leaving his house.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

M. Clemenceau visited President Poincare this afternoon. Then he attended a meeting of the council, and afterwards called at the ministry of war, where he discussed business with the heads of departments. He also had a conference with General Foch.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Press Bureau issues a communiqué from Paris reporting that the Supreme War Council discussed the report of the military, naval, and air experts concerning the disarmament of the enemy. Its next meeting will be on Wednesday.

ZIONISM.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Reuter learns that the Zionist delegates were heard by the Paris Conference to-day. They claimed the right of the Jews to constitute Palestine as a national home, (the rights of all existing non-Jewish communities being respected and safeguarded) under the trusteeship of Great Britain as the mandatory of the League of Nations.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The wedding of Princess Patricia to Capt. Ramsey was celebrated at noon. The bride drove to the Abbey in a closed royal landau with grey horses and postillions in scarlet coats. Although dull weather, the streets were lined with cheering crowds. The scene in the crowded Abbey was most impressive. The Duke of Connaught gave away his daughter. The bride and bridegroom returned to St. James Palace in an open landau and had an enthusiastic reception. At the wedding luncheon were fifty guests, including the King and Queen. The honeymoon is to be spent in the country. It is announced that Capt. Ramsey will be appointed naval attaché to Paris.

POLAND RECOGNIZED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Warsaw reports that the inter-allied mission to Poland is going to Posen to-day to meet the German representatives with regard to carrying out the terms of the armistice relating to the Polish-German frontier.

Sir Esme Howard has notified the Polish government that Great Britain has recognized the independence of Poland and acknowledged her government.

U.S.A. AND THE LEAGUE.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Washington reports that President Wilson lengthily discussed the League of Nations with the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress, whom he told that unless the United States entered the League, the League would fail and chaos would result in Europe.

FRANCE'S WAR LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is officially estimated that France's war losses total nearly \$5,000,000,000.

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Amsterdam learns from Berlin that the Soviets have proclaimed a republic in Saxony and that there is a general strike at Leipzig. All railway traffic in Saxony has stopped.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

At the labour conference the Premier, after compliments, and uttering the warning that the resources of the country are not unlimited, declared that the demand for national factories had passed away. It was useless for some to undertake work for the purpose of making work. The blockade could not be removed until Germany had signed the treaty of peace which would make war impossible. He was very hopeful that the preliminaries of peace would be signed within the next few weeks.

CHARIOTS OF CLAPTRAP.

The Premier declared that the old sectional controversies must now be eliminated. We would do that gradually. The spectre of industrial unrest which was preventing the industrial machine from being restored must be abolished. The confidence of both trader and worker must be restored if the chariots of commerce were to be restarted; but the atmosphere of suspicion was thickening instead of clearing. There were faults on both sides. The employers must trust the workers more. Industry could not thrive unless the workers had an interest in it.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

TO BE HELD FOR THE PRESENT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" states that General Foch has written a statement to Herr Erzberger replying to his request for the return of German prisoners. General Foch declared that there could not at present be any such return, but that the Allies would favourably consider the question of the early repatriation of any that were ill or wounded.

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Yesterday the "Vossische Zeitung" published reports from Weimar that the strike in the central German brown coal district had "extended" (extended or ended?). Halle is in a state of rebellion. Much property has been destroyed. The Berlin-Halle-Weimar railway is badly damaged, and traffic thereon completely at a standstill. Communication with Berlin via Leipzig is also interrupted, owing to the rails being torn up. A general strike has broken out at Erfurt.

AMERS TO CHOOSE FROM.

LONDON, March 3.

A statement by the Press Bureau says the Secretary for India announces that Nasr Ulla, the late Amier's brother, has been proclaimed Amier of Afghanistan with the consent of the Jellalabad notables. Inayat Ulla waiving his claims in his uncle's favour. Nasr Ulla's succession, however, has not been recognised at Kabul, where Aman Ulla, the late Amier's third son, has declared himself Amier and assumed the reins of government. Nasr Ulla made submission.

GERMANS IN CANTON.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Cecil Harcourt stated that arrangements are being made for the repatriation of the Germans in the British concession at Shanghai. He hoped this would come about early in March.

COTTON.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Cotton is quoted 19.00 to-day, with turnover of 70,434-80,090 bales.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE H.K. DAILY PRESS.]

THE DEADLOCK AND THE MILITARISTS.

PEKING, March 3.

Apprehensions that the deadlock at the Peace Conference may give the Militarists an opportunity to resume fighting is supported by authenticated reports of movements of munitions towards Shensi and also Paoching.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

The British and American protests against the granting of monopolies to the China Trading Company last August have produced official replies indicating that other Companies may apply for similar privileges.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, February 21st.

A Havas message says:— It is suggested that there are some differences between British and French views in regard to the left bank of the Rhine. This is not true. The difference is only as to the method, not as to the end to be attained. That end is to remove the menace of future German aggression.

PARIS, February 21st.

A Havas message says:— Referring to the work of the Committee on Reparation, M. Tardieu pointed out the immensity of the task; for 450,000 French homes had been destroyed. There was no dispute on the fact that the Germans would have to pay for them. The only point at issue was the question whether the Germans should not also have to pay the increased taxes being paid by the people of the Allied countries, being really just war damage.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 27th.

At the Labour Conference, Sir R. S. Horne invited the members to consider unemployment, which was considerable and growing, but regarding which he felt no disquiet about the future, for soon there would be no lack of employment.

In regard to working hours, he said that the Government view was that the more they could reduce the hours of labour, consistently with maintaining the output necessary for the country's existence, the more they would be helped to a better condition.

The Government desired the Conference's opinions on such a national question as arranging a minimum wage. The Government was paying special attention to the wages paid to women in certain classes of work. The cost of food would be gradually decreased.

BIG CO-OPERATIVE MOVE.

TO ACQUIRE LARGE COAL FIELD AND COTTON MILLS.

An important scheme of agricultural and industrial development will shortly be announced by the Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Society.

For a long time the leaders of the co-operative movement have sought to widen the interest of co-operative trading, and the directors sought power to get the law governing co-operative trading so amended as to allow individual members of societies to increase their interest beyond the limit of £200.

The Treasury has now sanctioned the proposal to issue what will be called "Development Bonds" in the nomination of £20, £50, £100, £500, and £1,000, up to a sum of £2,500,000. These funds will bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent, payable half-yearly, and they may be redeemed at par at the end of ten years.

The directors believe that their scheme will appeal not only to individuals, but also to trade unions, as a good security for their funds. Already the trade unions have placed most of their banking business with the C.W.S., but they also invest their money in municipal, Government, and railway stock.

The proposal the C.W.S. now makes to the trade unions is that it will be to their interest to invest their money in a co-operative scheme for the development of industries. The new capital is to be set apart for further development in the field of agriculture and industry. There seems to be no bounds to the development scheme.

Not long ago the society entered into the textile manufacture. They bought and are now running three weaving sheds—one at Bury with 900 looms, another at Radcliffe with 500 looms, and a third at Chorley with 500 looms. It is proposed further to extend their interest in the manufacture of cotton textile when they are in a position to consume the output of yarn of a moderately-sized mill. They intend to build a mill for the spinning of yarn.

Another big development fore-shadowed is the acquisition of large coalfields in Yorkshire. Already the society own a coal mine near Newcastle.

During the war the society has spent large sums on farmlands and factories. For land connected with factory extensions, they have paid £118,000; for new factories and workshops, they have paid away £267,500; and the purchase of farms and lands have involved £686,000—a total of about 1,000,000 sterling.

It is estimated that the society now holds about 33,000 acres of farm lands, mostly situated in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Cambridgeshire.

The value of the trading done by the C.W.S. in 1913 was £31,371,976, and for the year 1917 it was approximately £58,000,000. This new co-operative development will directly interest the millions of co-operators who do their business at the 6,000 co-operative stores, which are established all over the country.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Have you seen the Wonderful "DAVON" SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches, magnifies 35 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc. \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

4, Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone 2487.

FORTIFY YOURSELF

by taking
FLETCHER'S COMPOUND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

The Ideal General Tonic.

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 545.

92, Queen's Road Central.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(CORNER FLOWER STREET)

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.

Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.

Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the bucket of water.

Is your Bath?—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.

For your Teeth and a Mouth Wash:—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Sifting up the Nose:—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used three times a day.

For Plates, Dishes and Glasses:—1 tablespoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of hot water.

For Floors and Yards, Sinks and Drains:—4 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.**Particulars and Conditions of Sale
of
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY**situate at Victoria, Hongkong,
and known as 38 Tung Man Street
To be sold by order of the Mortgagee

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.on
THURSDAY, March 6, 1919.
at 3 p.m.BY
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.At his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.Particulars of the above mentioned
property.All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and
registered in the Land Office as Sec-
tion C. of L. L. 1953 with the buildings
thereon known as No. 38 Tung Man
Street.The property is held for the residue
of the term of 999 years from the 26th
day of June 1843 created therein by
the Crown Lease of Island Lot No.
1958.The area of the said piece or parcel
of ground is 376 square feet or there-
abouts and the proportion of the
Crown Rent payable in respect there-
of is \$7.90 per annum.For further particulars of the prop-
erty and Conditions of Sale apply toMr. E. L. AGASSIZ,
Solicitor for the Vendor24, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong;

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,

Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

FOR SALE.Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting, and propeller.
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.**NOTICES.****TO THE JUSTICES OF THE
PEACE, OF THE COLONY
OF HONGKONG.**

GENTLEMEN,

It is my intention to stand for the
vacancy on the Legislative Council
to represent you during the time that
The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., holds
the position of Acting Attorney-
General.My nomination has been proposed
by Mr. A. O. Lung, and seconded by
Mr. G. C. Moxon.It is only six months ago that I ad-
dressed you with regard to my candi-
dature, for the same seat and I can
only repeat that if I have the honour
to be elected I shall direct my
energies to the solution of the House-
ing Problem, the further develop-
ment of the Colony by means of new
roads, opening up new areas easily
accessible for all kinds of traffic and
the resumption of old and insanitary
houses in the densely populated parts
of the City—on all of which matters
I think I may claim special qualifica-
tions.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BIRD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1919.

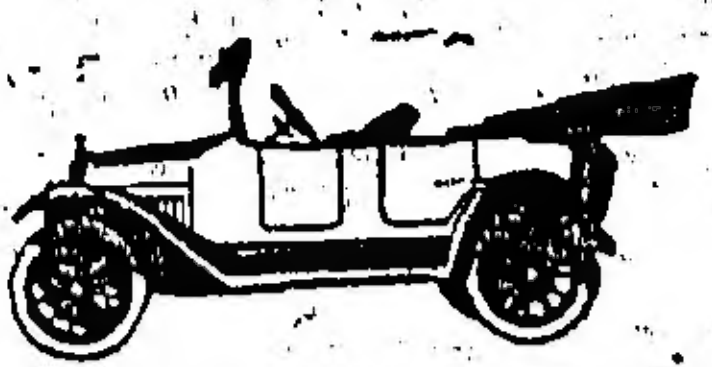
G. R.

NOTICE.ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.**WISEMAN, LTD.****TEA DANCE**

THURSDAY March 6th.

DINNER DANCE

FRIDAY, March 7th.

INTIMASTION**METEOR GARAGE**Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
85 Des Vaux Road
Central.**KODAKS
& FILMS**Plates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.**A. TACK & CO.,**
26, Des Vaux Road Central.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****BUTCHERS' MEATS:**Beef, Mutton, Lamb.
Rabbits, Hares.
Sausages,
Brawn,
Pressed Beef.
Purity. Excellence.**WE HAVE**Great Varieties of used
and unused**POSTAGE STAMPS**Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,
and
on approval Books.**FOR COLLECTORS****GRACA & CO.,**DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,
TOYS, &c. &c.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

Every kind of Footwear

MADE**TO****ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**THERAPION No. 1****THERAPION No. 2****THERAPION No. 3**

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel.

Sole Importers: THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE, 11, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

ALL TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS ARE GUARANTEED.

BOTTLES, 50 CENTS EACH.

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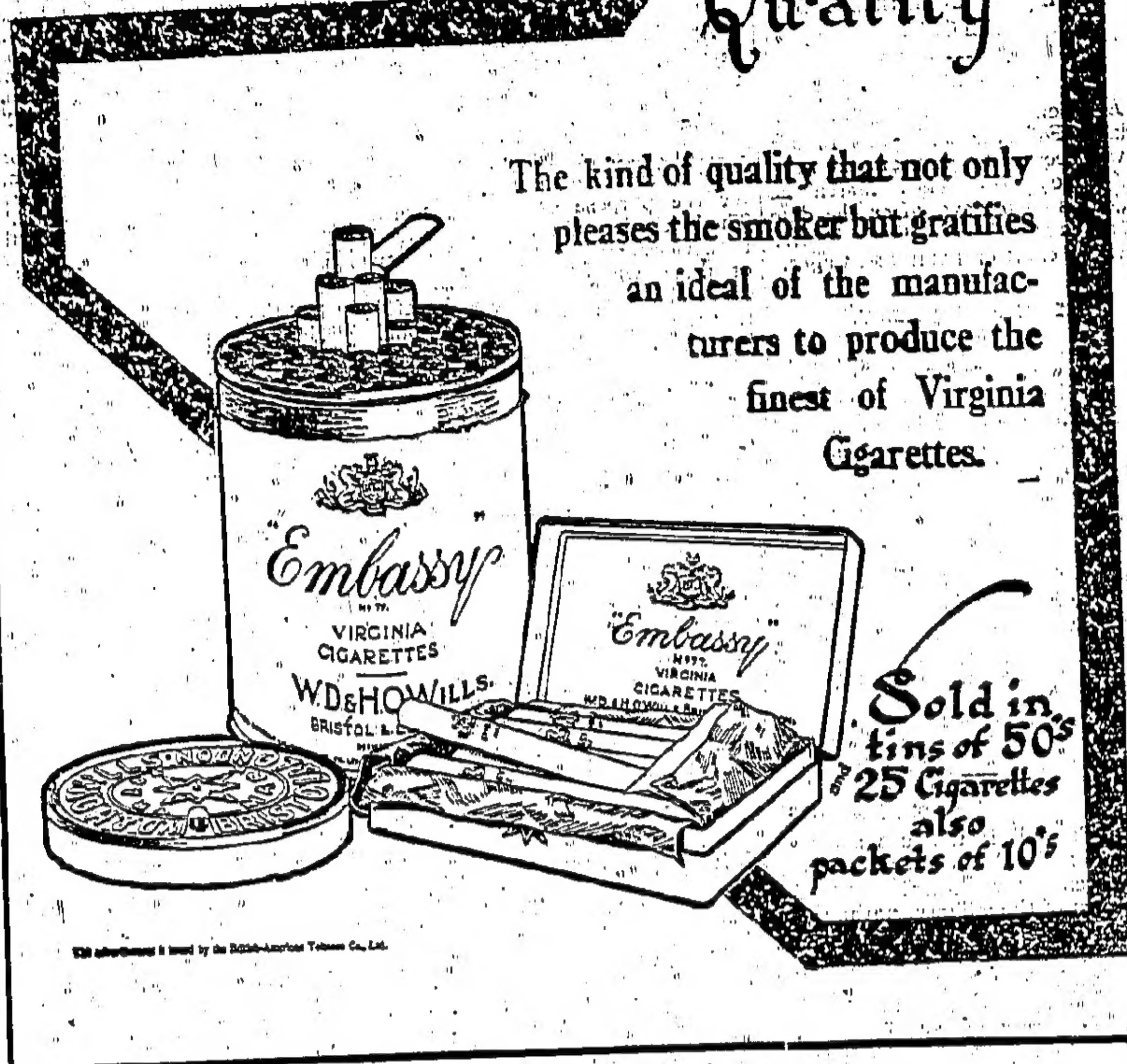
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"Embassy"
Virginia
Cigarettes
Finest
QualityThe kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes.Sold in
tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's**CLERGYMAN IN FIGHTING
RANKS.**When he was charged at Bow-street
with obtaining £5 by means of a
worthless cheque, David E. James
told the magistrate that he gave up
his church with an income of £400 a
year to join the Army as a combatant.
He could not afford to do that, and
it had resulted in his financial em-
barrassment.The magistrates ordered James to
be discharged, and left the military
authorities to deal with him as an
absentee.**ELECTRIFIED GRAIN.**Some interesting results have fol-
lowed the threshing of crops of
electrified wheat and barley grown
in Devonshire and Cornwall. The
process of electrification of seed has
been described in "The Daily Mail."Mr. A. T. Cock, of Ford Farm, St.
Clear, Cornwall, has threshed out 15
sacks per acre of electrified wheat,
and 12 sacks per acre of untreated
wheat. The straw of the treated
crop was one-fifth more than the
untreated.Electrified barley grown by Mr. T.
Maye, of Charleton, Devon, gave an
increase of more than one-fifth over
untreated, and another crop of barley
grown by Mr. A. E. Stidson, of Bar-
ton, yielded half as much again as
the untreated.**BOOKS FOR IMAGINATION.**"Wide, vivacious, desultory read-
ing of all kinds of books is the finest
way of quickening the imagination,"
said Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of
Education, at University College,
London."To keep books behind glass or on
ill-lit shelves is inhumanity. I have
seen some school libraries that
contained a ton of tedium to every
ounce of entertainment.""The principal experts in the art
of taking holidays," he also said,
"are painters, naturalists, travellers,
and historians—the worst person to
consult is a golfer."**THE WOMEN POLICE.**Applications are being received, at
New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1, from
women who are anxious to join the
new force of Metropolitan Police
women Patrols.The force is to consist of a superin-
tendent, an assistant superintendent,
10 sergeants, and 100 patrols. Ap-
plicants must be aged from 25 to 38,
not under 5ft. 4in. in height, and
eyesight must be normal without
glasses. There are 22 women now
receiving instruction, and of these 4
are already on duty in the White-
chapel district.The pay is 36s a week, and a war
bonus of 12s for patrols and 42s
plus the war bonus for sergeants.**AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY OF
GREATER IMPORTANCE.**According to Robert A. Shaw,
Director of the American Manufac-
turers and Exporters Association,
the American dye-stuff industry is
increasing in importance and soon
will take part in competition for the
business of the world. In business
it can compete with Germany if
given fair encouragement by Con-
gress. In addition to supplying the
army and navy in 1918 American
dye manufacturers produced goods
with a total export value of
\$1,000,000,000.**FIRST MEERSCHAUM.**The first meerschaum pipe was, it
is believed, made by an ingenious
shoemaker named Kaval Kowates,
a resident of Pesh, Hungary. He
was skilful in carving wood and
other material. This brought him
in contact with Count Andrassy,
with whom he became a great fa-
vorite. This Count, on his return
from a mission to Turkey, brought
with him a piece of whitish clay,
which had been presented to him as
a curiosity, on account of its light
specific gravity. It struck the shoe-
maker that being porous, it might
be well adapted for pipes, as it would
absorb the nicotine. The experiment
was tried, and Kaval carved a pipe
for the Count and one for himself.
This first meerschaum pipe, made
and smoked by Kaval Kowates, is
still preserved as a curiosity in a mu-
seum at Pesh.**A BELGIAN MYSTERY.**The mystery surrounding the Bel-
gian newspaper "Le Libre Belgique,"
which circulated freely during the
German occupation of Belgium,
despite the enemy's ceaseless efforts
to discover the printing plant, has
now been cleared up.It was published by the brothers
Journain, the former editors of a
journal called "Le Patriote." They
were pro-German before the war,
but, stricken with remorse when the
German invasion revealed their mis-
taken judgement, they founded "Le
Libre Belgique" as an act of repen-
tance. To add to the tragic story
they both died a few days before the
armistice.Many men and women were shot
or imprisoned for helping to produce
the paper, and for refusing to disclose
the secret when arrested.Corrupt German soldiers were also
bribed, particularly two orderlies of
successive German Governors, von
Bissing and von Falkenhausem. This
explains why the Hun tyrants several
times found a copy of the mysterious
paper in their overcoat pocket or on
the breakfast table when it contained
some particularly violent indictment
against their rule.**CIGARS FOR GERMANS.**A rural dean, the Rev. Arthur G.
Bräund, who is rector of Goodman
(York), was charged under D.O.R.A.
at Market Leighton with giving cigars
to German prisoners. On November
23 ten German prisoners of war were
at Market Leighton station and
Bräund raised his hat to them and
then went into the town and bought
a box of cigars, which he distributed
among the men. The rector's de-
fense was that, as the armistice had
been signed, he thought he would get
the prisoners some cigars. As to
raising his hat, he treated all alike,
and raised his hat to the police
inspector or the commonest labourer.
A fine of £3 3s. was imposed.**PEKING NOTES.**Peking notes are still in the neigh-
bourhood of 75, but confidence is
expressed that they will rise to par
before very long, in view of the fact
that Liang Shih-yi is understood to
be behind the movement for the
speedy resumption of specie payment.A remarkable outcome of the
recent appreciation in these notes is
the sudden increase in the number
of exchange shops in the city. Chien-
kern has acquired about one hundred
extra of these, hat shops and tea
shops having changed their sign-
boards, in order to enter the new
business, speculation being very
pronounced at this period. They are
not expected to survive long, but
their owners hope to make some
profit while the boom continues.
N.C. Daily News.**A FREAK.**A great deal of excitement was
caused in Tientsin recently by the
birth of a baby with two heads, five
hands, and two feet. As soon as the
father saw the child he took it, and
cut off one of the heads and of course
killed it at once.He then mutilated it some more
and threw it on the ground. The
news flew like wild fire and nearly
the whole city rushed to see the
strange sight. For hours the streets
were lined with people coming and
going to this home-just inside the
city wall.After treating it as only heathen
people could, they dragged the little
body to the side of the city and
buried it. We fear for the poor mo-
ther. No doubt she will have to
suffer a great deal as the Chinese
think she had a devil in her which
caused this strange thing.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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GOWNS.

The "China Mail" is now on sale at, and will be delivered by, Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents.

DEATH.

DYER BALL.—At his residence at North Finchley, London, on the 22nd February, James Dyer Ball, I.S.O., Hongkong Civil Service, retired, aged 71. (China papers please copy).

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, March 5, 1919.

THE MINERS.

It must have been noticed how delicately Lloyd George argued, reasoned, almost pleaded, with the miners at home. They demand bigger wages, shorter hours, and the nationalization of the mines. They have by an overwhelming vote decided to cease work on the 15th of this month unless the Government have in the meantime agreed to their demands. The Premier, it is thought, is in a dilemma. To yield is to entail other difficulties, which he mentioned. To refuse is to have the whole industry of the country hung up. A Commission is appointed, with orders to report not later than the 1st day of the month. The Premier has practically begged the miners to wait this further six weeks. As it will create a very bad impression in the country if they don't, they probably will. The immediate point to be noted is the effective strength of organized Trade Unionism. It is master of the situation. This, though known to Labour, and recognized by the Government, has not yet penetrated the thick heads of a certain class of newspaper critics, who still scamp the old times from the same old side. Why, demands one, should one class of labour be favoured above another? As well ask why don't allowed this hand to be defeated by the Allies. These infatuated people, who would presumably be normally away from paper and ink, seem to have no other use for their heads than to put new hats on. In a meadow, attacked by a gull, they would hardly wait to see.

Why should I be obliged to accelerate my pace by a mere lump of animated beef? However, apart from the unpleasantly obvious fact that needs must when the devil is the driver, there is an academic answer to their polemic query. One class of labour ought to be favoured above another if its kind of work happens to be more unpleasant, dirty, and dangerous than another. Coal mining is very hard and unpleasant work. It is dirty work, and it is very dangerous. It is much more healthy and pleasant to be a newspaper writer or a Cabinet Minister. One goes down a coalmine once, drawn by curiosity, but no more. If a mere sight-seer find it uncomfortable and repellant, what of the worker, who must go into the loss accessible parts of this hole in the ground, and toil and sweat there? What of the necessity of his staying there long hours, of facing fire-clamp, subsidence, floods, and all the other distressing haps of his job? These things appear to be overlooked when the people on top are occasionally inconvenienced by these con-founded stakes.

With regard to the Premier's arguments about shorter hours increasing the cost of coal and thereby hampering other industries, it is probably true; but how does it affect the justice of the miners' claims? It is a very awkward, and must be met in some way, but not by condemning the miners to continued on the old and (to them) intolerable lines. Nationalization would go a long way to removing that awkwardness. It was a politician's answer to say that no Government could promise nationalization without consulting the people. The miners know that as well as Lloyd George does. All he had to do was to promise to submit it as a proposal to the people at the earliest opportunity. This would have been considered a favourable answer. The other was a quibble. In saying that nationalization would remove the obstacles in the way of the miners' demands, we meant that in that way the royalty grabbers could be eliminated. It is these royalties which make the coal so dear: not the actual cost of production; and they should be abolished without compensation. Would you like to argue this? Our columns are open to you.

The miners now have the support of the thick heads of a certain class of newspaper critics, who still scamp the old times from the same old side. Why, demands one, should one class of labour be favoured above another? As well ask why don't allowed this hand to be defeated by the Allies. These infatuated people, who would presumably be normally away from paper and ink, seem to have no other use for their heads than to put new hats on. In a meadow, attacked by a gull, they would hardly wait to see.

THE BOWEN ROAD AFFAIR.

It is nearly as hard to be accurate these days as it is to beat the Banks on exchange. The China Mail said yesterday that no report had been made to the police, about the attack on Mr. and Mrs. Neeson and Miss Square. What our reporter meant, it now seems, was that no report was made by the Police, to the Press. In their wisdom they decided that it was inadvisable to issue any statement.

If when withholding information in this way they could also guarantee that the Press would not publish incorrect or exaggerated stories gathered elsewhere, their attitude would seem reasonable. As they cannot, it seems to us that their own interests, as well as those of the public, would be better served by an official communiqué.

We suspect that the public is largely to blame for this kind of Police reticence. Whenever an outrage happens, the public says, Where were the police? What were the police doing? As if the police were negligent, or deliberately shutting their eyes to crime. If there were a policeman on every doorstep in the city, crime would still be possible. With the Force understaffed as it is, and Chinese conditions as they are, we must expect more of it. It is in view of this that we believe a closer co-operation, by Police and Press would be good for the public. For our part, the China Mail is willing, but how can we help if they will not let us?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth on demand \$s 1 3-16d.

The Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon but proceedings were of no public interest.

Mr. J. R. Wood, First Magistrate, leaves for home on the 13th instant for a six months' holiday.

A Chinese woman was fined \$30 for carrying 29 unstamped letters into the Colony from Whampoa.

According to the Canton Municipal Engineer, ten foreign firms are enquiring about the contract to make tramways there.

A fine of \$3 each was imposed on five Chinese who were found inside some offices in Prince's Building without permission.

The first matches of the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament will be played this afternoon on the cricket ground.

The usual Monthly Whist Drive of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club will be held to-night at 8.15 p.m. at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre.

Vehement opposition is being offered by Canton householders and shopkeepers whose premises have to make way for the improvements.

The Peak Tramway has its cars now running to the bottom tram station again. Peakites are pleased that the tiresome journey up the Kings' clere hill has now come to an end.

We are asked to remind those taking part in the performance of "The Crucifixion" on Good Friday that the first rehearsal takes place to-morrow evening in the Cathedral at 6 p.m.

The schedules are out for the 1919 flower and vegetable show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, which takes place in the Botanic Gardens on March 13 and 14. There are 162 classes.

The American Red Cross in Hongkong intends to hold an Invitation Subscription Dance for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society at Kingsclere at 9.30 p.m. on March 19. The proceeds will be devoted to the Allied Cross.

At 4.30 this morning, a Chinese got inside the Green Island Cement Works at Hungnam and stole some pieces of iron which he pushed through the fence to the road outside. He was taken by the Indian watchman and given six weeks by Mr. R. E. Linzell this morning.

The big moon which rises across the hills to brighten up Pinkie's Party is being made by the kindness of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. It is a Wonderful Fairy Moon through which appear the numerous "Old Guard of Falerie" who attend the Party of "Once upon a Time" on the nights of March 21, 22, 24, 25, and (Matinee) 26 inst.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

The management regrets to announce that owing to alteration in boat sailings, they are obliged to curtail their season to six performances. "The House of Glass" will be cancelled and seats may be returned or exchanged.

"Twin Beds" will be staged on Wednesday 12 and "Fair and Warner" on the last night Thursday 13.

CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY ON THE LEGAL ASPECTS.

The Hongkong Branch of the G.E.M.S. met at St. Paul's College last night to hear a lecture by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley on "Suggested Reforms for Women and Children in Hongkong." Mr. L. Foster, B.A., presided.

Mr. Bowley said: The Committee of the G.E.M.S., thinking that some action should be taken with regard to the very interesting paper recently read by Miss Pitts on the Condition of Women and Children in Hongkong, has asked me to put before you the legal aspect of these most important questions.

Before doing so, I should like to meet in advance two probable criticisms with which the Society is likely to be met. We may be asked in the first place why we don't mind our own business.

In answer to that I would quote the second great commandment of the Law "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." No law is laid down in the Scriptures with greater emphasis than this, obedience to which we are told by St. Paul "is the fulfilling of the law." Therefore it seems to me that an attempt to obey this most difficult of all commandments is the duty of every one who professes to be a Christian, and it becomes our business to take an interest in our neighbours. Confucius also said "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others."

To the further criticism that this may be all very well as applied to our own people but should not be applied to the Chinese, I should like to remind you that our Lord's answer to a certain lawyer, who, willing to justify himself, asked "Who is my neighbour?" consisted of the Parable of the Good Samaritan, which shows that the neighbour of the man who fell among thieves was not of his own race, but was a stranger and a foreigner, even as we are to the Chinese of Hongkong.

Miss Pitts put before us very forcibly the dangers and hardships which beset the children and women of Hongkong of the poorer classes, and convinced us that all was not well in this matter, and in order to seek a remedy we must first consider the law as it stands.

Hongkong is governed by the law of England in force in 1843 as modified by local Ordinances passed since that date. The intervening period of 70 years has been in England a period of great Social Reforms, and special attention has been paid to the condition of children and women in respect to the responsibility of parents, guardians and employers, protection from neglect and ill-treatment, Factory Legislation, Education and Public Health. The laws on these subjects would fill many volumes, and an analysis of them would occupy a series of lectures.

It has been the practice of the Hongkong Legislature to follow and adopt such of the new laws enacted at Home as seem to be applicable to the Colony, but this is done in a spasmodic way, and in 1911 at any rate the Colony was a very long way behind England in social reforms of this nature.

CRUELTY AND NEGLECT.

In the year mentioned I drew attention in the local Press to what is known in England as the "Children's Charter" (Children Act 1908) and contended that the law of Hongkong with this Charter, which consolidated with considerable improvements the various Acts dealing with the welfare of children. The then Attorney-General, Sir John Bucknill, took the matter up sympathetically, with the result that two important provisions were introduced into the law of this Colony.

The first is contained in the Magistrates' Amendment Ordinance, 1912, and empowers a Magistrate to deal with juvenile offenders up to the age of 18 as follows:—

- (a) by admonition only;
- (b) by delivery of the offender to the custody of his or her parent or guardian, master or mistress or school-master upon such person giving security for the good behaviour and (if the Magistrate thinks fit) the education of the offender; or
- (c) by punishment of the offender with a light cane in the precincts of the Court.

The object of this provision is to keep juvenile offenders as far as possible out of gaol, and to preserve them from the taint of the gaol birds. In England such offenders are generally sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools, and the need of some such institution under suitable control is badly felt in Hongkong.

The mention of Industrial Schools reminds me that Miss Pitts is very anxious to establish an Industrial Settlement in Old Kowloon City where the Church Missionary Society is already doing such good work with a Church, an Almshouse, a Refuge and a School. In such a settlement women and children who are destitute or unprotected, blind or crippled or otherwise in need of a Refuge could be taught useful trades and enabled to earn their own living. This proposal seems to me worthy

of the cordial support of this Society, especially at the present time when it is most desirable for the U.M.S. to take over the foundlings and blind children formerly cared for by the Germans.

To return to the recent amendments of the law relating to children: the second provision is contained in Section 20A of the Offences against the Person Ordinance, and was passed in 1913: it enacts that any person having the custody, charge or care of any child or young person under the age of 10, who willfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child or young person in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, may be punished by fine or imprisonment.

Failure to provide adequate food, clothing or lodging is an offence within this section, or, in the event of the parent being unable through poverty to make such provision, failure to entrust the child to an institution undertaking such cases is a similar offence.

These provisions are of very great importance and deserve the careful attention of all those who are interested in the welfare of children.

In respect of neglect and cruelty the law of Hongkong is fairly up to date, and it is only necessary for persons interested to avail themselves of these provisions.

I have taken this aspect of the question first as it seems to be of primary importance to protect children against actual, physical cruelty or neglect to provide the bare necessities of life, but the law of England and of every civilized State goes far beyond that in its care of children.

LIBERTY.

The next question in order of importance, I think, the liberty of the subject. There has been a great deal of talk about Slavery in Hongkong, but a careful consideration of the law will show, I think, that no such thing exists.

Slavery is impossible under the British flag: every slave coming under that flag becomes free automatically, and enjoys the same privileges and is subject to the same restraints as a freeman.

But it must be borne in mind that the Law of England (as of other countries) prescribes a period (technically known as infancy) during which every young person is subject to the control of his or her parent or guardian, and of a person in loco parentis, such as an adopted parent, the master or mistress of an apprentice, a school-master, and the like.

Such control is for the benefit of the young person, who, if allowed perfect freedom of action, might be led astray or suffer injury in various ways.

The control includes the right to restrain liberty of movement and action, and in certain instances, the right to administer reasonable corporal punishment.

The practice of adoption is recognized by the law of England but it is not permitted to buy or sell persons. In China the practice of buying and selling children is recognized, but I do not think it would be called Slavery, in its worse sense, as I understand the purchaser has no power of life and death, and that ill-treatment of bought persons is an offence which is punishable by the District Magistrate if brought to his notice.

When a bought child is brought to Hongkong it becomes a question whether the purchaser is legally entitled to the custody of the child: in the case of girls this is a matter which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has power to investigate, and if the adoption is irregular he becomes ex officio guardian. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs also has power in certain cases to require the parents or masters or mistresses to give security for the proper treatment of the woman or girl, or to make her commit her to the care of the Po Leung Kuk or other similar institution.

This quasi-servitude in any event ceases on the child attaining the age of 21, or if a female, upon marriage.

In addition, stringent provisions against kidnapping and prostitution are in force, and in this respect I think the local law is practically up to date.

But although the powers and remedies exist, these can only be enforced in cases which are brought to the notice of the responsible authorities, and it is probable that there are very many cases which never come to the notice of the police, the district watchmen or others whose business it is.

The only way to ensure that the majority of cases were dealt with would be to make registration of all women and girls adopted or otherwise under control compulsory, and to appoint a staff of Inspectors with power to make domiciliary visits.

I think you will agree that such Inspectors should be women especially qualified for the work, as the intrusion of a male into the women's quarters of a Chinese family naturally causes great alarm and offence. Experience has shown that Chinese women can be trained to almost any work; take for example the nurses, midwives, bible-women, teachers and others, and the Church Missionary Society's schools of the Colony are doing magnificent work in training Chinese girls in the habits of helpfulness.

ness and care for their less fortunate sisters.

Registration and inspection of this kind would fall naturally under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, whose staff would require a considerable increase to deal with these matters.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

In addition to lawful parents and guardians, and masters and mistresses there is a class of persons who should, I think, be made legally responsible for their offspring: I mean the fathers of illegitimate children. The Bastardy Acts of 1845 were passed two years after the British acquired Hongkong, but have never been applied here, and consequently the seducer of a young woman gets off scot free (provided she is over the age of consent, which is, I think, the same here as in England).

How such a position can be justified passes my understanding. The unfortunate mother becomes civilly and criminally responsible for the maintenance and care of her offspring, to whose support the father is not liable to contribute one cent.

LEGAL AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

In this connection I should like to suggest that the legal age for marriage should be raised from 12 years to 16 years.

The usual arguments with regard to the early development of native races do not, I think, apply to the Chinese. We are not dealing with savages, but with a civilized race, although their civilization may be somewhat rusty.

After 78 years of British Government, it cannot be said that it is too soon to introduce such a reform. Marriages under the age of 16 can only lead to misery and suffering, and race deterioration, and I do not think any enlightened Chinese would object to the prohibition suggested.

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION.

I will next deal with the questions of employment and education.

On these most important subjects there is practically no law in force in the Colony.

Children and women of any age may be employed for any length of time at any kind of work, however fatiguing or unhealthy.

No parent or guardian is responsible for the education of a single child in the Colony, nor does the Government undertake any such responsibility.

There is one exception to the latter statement, namely, that a Magistrate may require a bond for the education of a juvenile offender, but I do not know whether this power (introduced in 1912) has ever been exercised.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

This brings me to the subject of Factory Legislation which has bulked very large in the Social Reforms in England during the last 70 years.

In all Factories, Workshops and Shops in England the ages and hours of employment of women and children are most strictly regulated, their employment in many dangerous or unhealthy trades is forbidden, safeguards against accidents and injury to health are enforced, and a large body of Inspectors (including women) are employed for the sole purpose of seeing these laws enforced.

In Hongkong Offensive Trades are controlled by the Sanitary Department, but this is only from the point of view of cleanliness and sanitation—there is no regulation of hours or ages, except that children under ten may not be employed at rag picking, or cleaning half or fasteners.

Miss Pitts has told us of a large number of factories in Hongkong, employing women and girls, and that such factories are on the increase, and I gathered from her that in some factories the hands work 12 hours a day, Sundays included—84 hours a week; a strange contrast with the agitation at home for a 40 hours week, and Lord Leverhulme's proposed six hours a day and six days a week. That successful Captain of Industry is satisfied that a six hours day is economically sound, as the unfatigued worker promises more than the weary hand.

I think the time has arrived to regulate these factories and other places where children and women work.

I don't suggest that the whole of the complicated laws and regulations in force in England should be introduced, but as a first step all such places should be licensed by the Sanitary Department, and elementary regulations as to hours and conditions of labour drawn up, and Women Inspectors appointed to see the Regulations enforced.

It would be premature to prohibit child labour until enough schools for the children of the Colony have been provided and education made compulsory.

EDUCATION.

And this brings me to the most important question of all so far as children are concerned, i.e. Education. Education has been compulsory in England for nearly 60 years, and free for some 18 years; in Hongkong it is absolutely voluntary.

Until 1914 the Education Department had no control over any of the schools in the Colony except Government schools and grant schools, not even a record of their existence.

In 1914 registration of schools was made compulsory, and certain elementary regulations as to sanitation and discipline enforced.

But there is no legal obligation on the Government or any other body to provide a single school, and nothing to prevent every school in the Colony being closed to-morrow.

Miss Pitts told us that there were probably 100,000 children of school age in the Colony, but in 1917 only 23,000 were on the school registers. A number of schools have recently been opened, but I should imagine that there is now accommodation for one one-third of the teachable children.

People say: Why should we educate the Chinese? They only come here to make money, and we don't want the Colony to be flooded by the child population of China? What is the use anyhow of educating them?

In view of the great strides which have recently been made and are now being made in the Educational matters in England, it seems hardly necessary to answer the last question.

With regard to the former I should like to point out that probably the majority of the children of the Colony are British subjects, and the parents are permanent residents in many of them for generations.

Further, practically all the children of the New Territory are natives of that Territory, and have no other home nor Government than the Colony. The Colony is morally bound to provide its own children with educational facilities?

The usual arguments about the inadaptability of native races to modern education do not apply to the Chinese, who are a nation of literates: they love learning, crave for it.

Here then (as Mr. Foster recently pointed out to this Society) is a great opportunity for the Christian Churches: let us establish schools in all the villages and train the generation: let the Churches be the development and training of all the faculties of the human physical, mental, moral and spiritual with a view to producing not (as critics will say) an army of inefficient clerics, but a body of efficient citizens of all classes.

These are the best farmers and best teachers as well as the best business and professional men. If the Churches do not undertake this task the Confucianists will, and though I have nothing to say against the Ethics of Confucius cannot be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for Christianity.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

But something more than a clean house is required—out of school children have nowhere to go, their overcrowded houses, streets, in either of which lead to physical or moral disaster.

Every large town at home days provides People's Park Playgrounds out of the public for the poorest classes—in Hongkong there is ample provision for go ball and tennis for the comparatively wealthy, but for the poorer classes, whose need is greater, and numbers run into tens of thousands, I think, only one playground, the Blake Garden, ministered of the kindly Mr. Henry and Lady Blake welfare of the poor.

Then health is impossible cleanliness of person and of the provision of Public Baths. Wash houses have long been necessary in England. In Hongkong there are five or six, but females are not admitted to two, one in the West Central district has none, and Kowloon none.

In Hongkong too there is no separate provision for the person or washing or drying in the tenement kitchen—so these purposes, as well as which would shock the poor at home. There is great need for additional Public Wash houses for women and children. Lastly, free medical aid and treatment should be given children whose parents can't pay for such treatment.

It is more economical for to prevent disease than to treat unhealthy citizens.

At present medical examination is only enforced in boarding schools.

PROPOSALS.

In order to give definite meaning I have ventured on a series of proposals for consideration.

I should like to point out of these proposals, however visionary they may sound, a long audience are merely a bet of Social Reform, and regarded in England almost Victorian in their simplicity.

1.—That a reformatory school should be established, in which the Magistrate has power to commit juvenile offenders.

2.—That an Industrial school should be established for destitute, unprotected, crippled women and children provided in Kowloon, where, under the control of Missionary Societies.

3.—That all adopted Chinese female children under 16, residing in the Colony, should be registered in the files of Chinese Affairs.

4.—That female inspectors should be appointed to see that the Regulations as to sanitation and discipline enforced.

(Continued on Page 2)

CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

(Continued from Page 4.)

el with power to investigate the treatment of all such children and servants.

4.—That a putative father of an illegitimate child should be liable for the child's maintenance, as in England.

5.—That all factories and workshops and other places in which women or children are employed, other than members of the employer's family, should be licensed by the Sanitary Board, and the hours and conditions of the labour of women and children therein regulated, and that female inspectors should be appointed to see that the regulations are enforced.

6.—That sufficient schools for the education of all children between the ages of 6 and 12 residing in the Colony (including the New Territory) should be provided as soon as possible.

(a.) By Voluntary Associations under the supervision of the Government and with or without grants in aid and

(b.) By the Government.

7.—That such education should be provided free of cost to children of all ages who are natural-born British subjects residing in the Colony (including the New Territory) and whose parents or guardians are unable to defray the cost of education.

8.—That the children in all the schools should be inspected medically at regular intervals, and provided with free medical treatment (if desired) when unable to pay for such treatment.

9.—That when sufficient schools have been provided, education should be made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12, and the employment of children between those ages prohibited or regulated.

10.—That additional playgrounds should be provided, especially in congested urban districts, including shelters from sun and rain.

11.—That additional public baths and wash-houses for the use of women and children should be provided in congested urban districts.

12.—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and to other persons interested or concerned with a request that the proposals may be favourably considered.

After discussion all the above proposals were carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESS.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir,—A simple-looking chess problem, a three-mover, has been intriguing some of us lately. It appeared in a recent number of *The Times*. Black's King is on his Queen's rook's square. He has only one other piece, a pawn on Queen's second. White has six pieces, disposed as follows: K on Q, Kt 2, R on QR sq., B on QB5, Kt on QR, and pawns on Q4 and Q7. It is obvious that Black's King is pinned by the knight and pawn, and that his only move, so long as they are undisturbed, is the pawn. White's risk is therefore salient, which Black tries for by moving his pawn to Q4 on one step. White has to move, and mate in three. It seems very pretty, hence this letter.

Yours truly,

FRANKS.

DR. BARNARD'S HOMES.

"HONGKONG BED."

An appeal is being made during Lent this year for funds to endow a bed to be called "The Hongkong Bed" in memory of the Barnardo boys who died in the War. Old Barnardo boys to the number of 10,353 took part in the War of whom 6,218 were in the Overseas Contingents. The latest development of the Homes is the Boys Garden City in Essex—where 646 boys are already in residence being trained for working on the land—and it has recently been enlarged by the gift of an adjoining property of 10 acres and a large house called the Reding House Estate of the value of £3,250 which has been presented to the Homes. In memory of a son killed in Action. This splendid gift greatly added to the value of the Garden City, and it is earnestly hoped that the beds in this new house will each be endowed in memory of those who have laid down their lives in the War. £500 invested in 5% National War Loan will endow a bed and at the same time help the National Fund. Donations towards "A Hongkong Bed" will be gratefully acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Pollock, 128, the Peak.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R.

BAND PRACTICES FOR MARCH.

Tuesdays 11 and 18.
Fridays 21 and 28 at 6 p.m.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. J. R. Wood as Coroner, this morning conducted an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a child aged 13 months, who was killed in a motor car accident which took place on Connaught Road on February 3 last.

The following were the jury: Messrs. A. C. Davison, J. Fasse, and M. F. Pinna.

Mr. J. R. Wood, in opening the inquiry, said one of the things the jury had to decide was whether there had been negligence.

Low Ting, a widow 75 years of age, told how she was carrying her great-grandson on her back to pay a New Year call on some people. Whilst crossing Connaught Road from the verandah to the Ping On Wharf, a motor-car came up behind her, and before she received any warning she was knocked down by it and lost consciousness afterwards.

The motor-car driver said he was driving his car No. 124 on Connaught Road from West to East on that day. There were four persons in the car besides himself and it was going at the rate of 10 miles an hour. When near the Ping On wharf, a urinal obstructed his view and he did not see the old woman who was carrying the child on her back. She was crossing the road to the Ping On Wharf with the child on her back. When he perceived the danger, he at once applied his two hand brakes, but it was too late. The old woman was knocked down by the bonnet of the car.

The child was alive after the accident happened, and he was assured by a passer-by that no serious harm had been inflicted.

In reply to a question put by Inspector Garrod, the driver said he reduced his speed when approaching the urinal.

The mother of the child said she was behind her grandmother when she crossed the street with the child on her back to the Ping On Wharf to pay a New Year call on a relative who was employed on the wharf. The steamer at that time was alongside the wharf. She saw the accident which happened to her grandmother. The car ran into her whilst she was walking, and she was knocked down. The child was dead when it was extricated from under the car.

Another witness, the uncle of the last witness, said the car was going at a great speed. The child did not survive the accident. It died after it had been taken to the wharf. Further evidence was then taken, after which the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

DEATH OF DYER BALL.

THE FAMOUS SINOLOGUE.

While expressions of regret at the passing away of a man of over 70 would be (or should be) meaningless, it is impossible to allow the announcement of the death of Mr. James Dyer Ball to pass without some special notice. He has been living in retirement at North Finchley, London, for the last decade, and only old-timers will remember his personality, though to all serious students of things Chinese his name means a great deal. He died on Feb. 22, after passing his 71st birthday nearly three months.

Of over 40 years spent in China, 30 were spent in Government service in Hongkong, mostly in connection with Supreme Court work. He was Sheriff and Registrar General, a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, and a member of various learned Societies interested in Asia. He also held the Imperial Service Order. The present writer had the advantage of many interesting conversations with him before his retirement, and found him a cheerful and lovable as well as very knowledgeable man. His manuals on the Chinese language are excellent and widely known. His "Things Chinese," a work modelled on a famous book by Basil Chamberlain of Japan, deserves to be better known than it is, especially as so many foolish books about China have been published.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

A capital attraction is announced by the appearance of Fredony, the celebrated transformist, together with his well-balanced company of performers at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday. He has been described as a past master in the art of lightning change. He has many distinct changes of programme and his first offering will be the protean novelty "The Man in the Clock." He is supported by a strong combination of vaudeville talent. Foremost amongst the members of the company is Miss Tessie Turner, the ragtime girl. Her repertoire includes all the latest American jazz songs. This aggregation of talent should prove a great attraction.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

The Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Helena May Institute yesterday evening. The Bishop of Hongkong presided and was supported on the platform by the Revs. Dr. T. W. Pearce, G. H. Bondfield and J. Kirk Macdonald and Miss Kate Woo.

Dr. Pearce, the Secretary, read out the report and statement of accounts which showed that all the churches in the Colony had contributed to the upkeep of the institution, and that the Ladies' Committee had collected the record sum of \$1,284.36.

Bishop Lander said the Society provided a platform for the different sections of the great Church universal to unite upon. In these days it was necessary to close their ranks, and they were anxious to do so. There was no better way than in spreading the knowledge of the Bible. He was sorry that the Treasurer's report did not speak of an advance. Many societies were receiving larger support owing to the fact that people had learnt to give during the war, better than before. At present their auxiliary was only holding its own.

Miss Woo spoke of missionary work in China, after which the Rev. G. H. Bondfield gave an interesting address on the need of China for the Bible Society. He said the Society had done better than ever before. The contributions from various sources amounted to \$8,400, nearly \$2,000 more than was received the previous year. The Bible Society's expenditure, however, had increased fourfold. During the last four years the Scriptures had been translated into 31 different languages; last year alone the Gospel was translated into seven new tongues. There was no anti-foreign, or anti-christian feeling in China. The trouble in China was due to inefficient officials incapable of administration. Though gangs of robbers had looted the villages, etc., the Missionaries had been able to continue their work. There were eight or ten million Muslim Chinese in the country, and a Muslim Committee was preparing special literature for them and hoped to obtain Chinese teachers who would meet them in a friendly way, and introduce the Word of God. A Missionary in Western China had come across a new tribe in the Altai Mountains. The tribe belonged more to Turkey than to China, and now mission work was slowly progressing in that region. The speaker then referred to a Mandarin translation of the Bible in which Hongkong had taken no small share. The translation had occupied over twenty-five years. The Ven. Bourne, who was in Hongkong twenty-five years ago, had contributed his share and had passed away. Dr. Chalmers, a great Chinese scholar, had left behind him a translation of a whole Testament—a very important contribution to the work done. Dr. Pearce had given many years of hard and patient toil to completing his share—a very large share, while Kwangtung province had contributed three translators. They had distributed in China 3,088,000 copies of the Bible. Even officialdom in Canton was interested in the work. A Canton Chinese Magistrate was holding Bible classes, and a railway official had distributed 6,000 copies of the Bible to his friends and employees.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the officers were re-elected.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. is down to ask the following questions:

1. Will the Government draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the importance of the Colony of Hongkong of its being made one of the Stations in the proposed Imperial Air Service which is being inaugurated?

2. Will the Government consider the advisability of reserving a large area in the North Western portion of the plain in the middle of which the Sheung Shui Railway Station is situated for the purpose of an Aerodrome?

The orders of the day are: Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to restrict temporarily the persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores. Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to prohibit the carrying on of banking business for the benefit of or under the control of certain persons.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited to convert its silver capital into gold.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1919, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. One Crow-Ekhart Roadster 4 passenger Motor Car (Just unpacked).

N.B.—The above car can be inspected by appointment and is only being sold as owner is shortly leaving the colony. Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEORGE LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from F. C. JENKINS, Esq., C.M.S. to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing each day at 5 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising: Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan & China, Argentine & Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., etc.

Also 3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection, and 1 Album with about 800 good specimens.

On view now. Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer "TUNDAREUS" From NEW YORK via PANAMA. are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 6. Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 11, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before March 25, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

Marc 1, 1919.

DESOPENDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent when this is due to constipation. It is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF the MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on FRIDAY, March 14, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), ON

TUESDAY,

March 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Green Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreeds, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc. EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreeds, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in. Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

TUESDAY,

March 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc.

Comprising:—Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new), by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, Full Size "Croquet" Set, One pair Biscuiters.

And 1 Half-plate Camera by Thornton Pickard with Spare Lenses, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

WEDNESDAY,

March 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. Chatham Road, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY Valuable Household Furniture, etc., etc.

therein contained. Hallstand, Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Brass Twin Bedsteads, Cheval Glass Dressing Mirror, Toilet Table, Washstand, Toilet Set, etc., Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils.

Also Cabinet Gramophone with Records, Gent's Bicycle, Pot Plants, Pneumatic Tyred Bicycles in very good condition. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

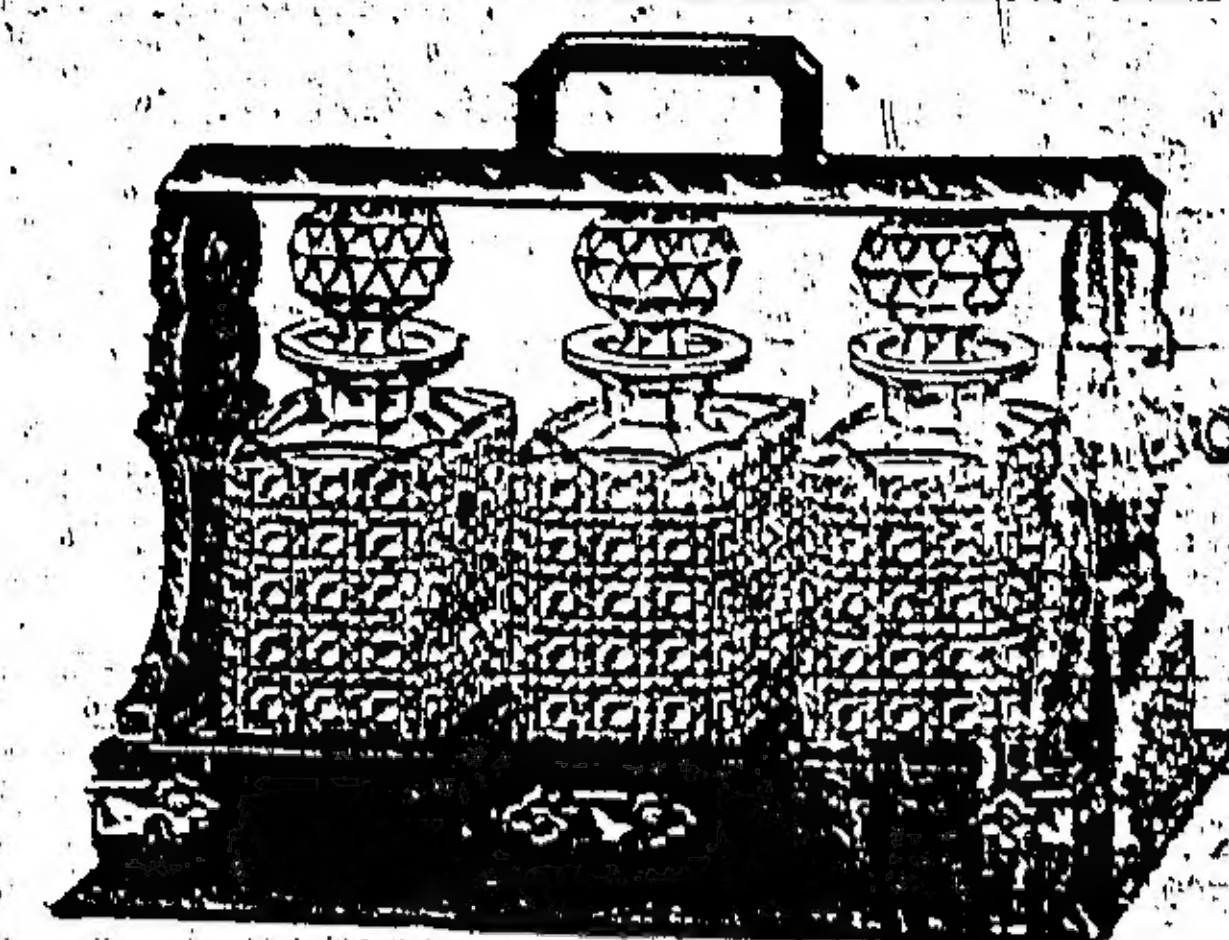
NOTICES.

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AGENTS FOR

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"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE"



WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR UNIQUE AND DISTINCTIVE SELECTION OF

SHEFFIELD

STERLING SILVER

AND ELECTRO PLATED WARE

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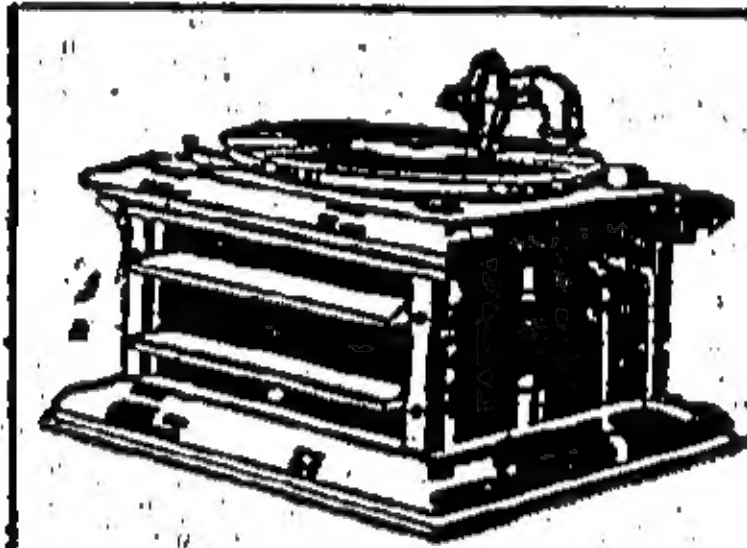
WEDDING AND COMPLIMENTARY GIFTS.

CHRISTENING GIFTS IN SILK LINED CASES.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD. CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG AND DANCE.

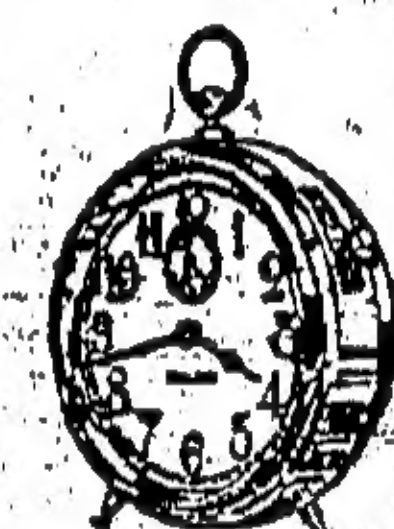


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THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S. | leave Hongkong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| "KURE" | 14th March | 20th April | 2nd May |
| "KOVARA" | 14th March | 23rd April | 3rd May |
| "NELLORE" | 18th April | 18th May | 27th May |

*Will take some bottom cargo to Rotterdam. Not available for Passengers.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
"DILWARA" 14th March due Bombay about 31st March

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE Etc.
"NELLORE" 13th March Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

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For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipments at CAIRO, in conjunction with the
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AND APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.

For JAPAN.

BORNEO MARU due on or about 10th Mar.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK

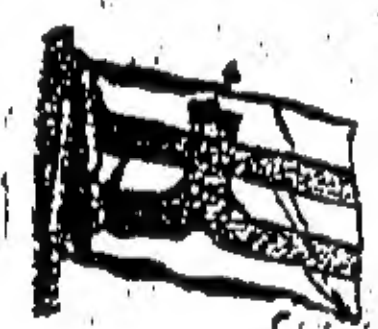
THE Steamship

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about beginning of March.

For space and particulars apply to—

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| LONDON | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. |
| CELEBES MARU | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| KOFUKU MARU | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| SIAM MARU | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| MARSEILLES | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. |
| BUNOS AIRES | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| DURBAN | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| CAPE TOWN | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| HIMALAYA MARU | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| BOMBAY | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
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| SOURABAYA | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
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| TACOMA | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| MEXICO MARU | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| HAIPHONG | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| JAPAN PORTS | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| KELUNG | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| TAKAO | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| SWATOW | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| AMOI | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| KALAO | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |
| YAMASAKI | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. |

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

CARGO collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG | Mar. 6, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Mar. 6, at Noon |
| SWATOW, AMOI & SHANGHAI | Mar. 6, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Mar. 8, at 10 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | Mar. 11, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Mar. 11, at Noon |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|
| For | To | Day | Time |
| HAIPHONG | TAKSANG | FRIDAY | Mar. 7, at 8 a.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | YATSENG | FRIDAY | Mar. 7, at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | FRIDAY | Mar. 7, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | WANGSANG | SATURDAY | Mar. 8, at 8 a.m. |
| SANDARAI | MAUSANG | SATURDAY | Mar. 8, at Noon |
| MANILA | YUENSANG | FRIDAY | Mar. 14, at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

SINGAPORE LINE—This line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Singapore via Hongkong and Canton.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong, Saigon, and other ports.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENSIEN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihai and Chefoo.

Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony or Straits Settlements, are required to produce an arrival or departure passport with their photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

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FULL POWERED

M. V. LIBBY MAINE

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—MARCH 15.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 | 28th Feb. from Yokohama. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | 5th March. |
| PERSEA MARU | 9,000 | 1st April. |
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 | 22nd April from Yokohama. |
| NIIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 29th April from Yokohama. |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | 3rd May. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | 22nd May from Yokohama. |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

| | | |
|------------|--------|----------------|
| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
| ANYO MARU | 18,000 | Mar. 22nd. |
| SEIKO MARU | 18,000 | May 3rd. |
| KIYO MARU | 17,800 | July 12th. |

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED.

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) Kobe and YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | From Hongkong | Arrive Vancouver |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Empress of Russia | 13th Mar. | 31st March |
| Empress of Japan | 12th Mar. | 2nd April |
| Empress of Asia | 27th Mar. | 14th April |
| Monteagle | 5th April | 26th April |
| Empress of Russia | 24th April | 12th May |
| Empress of Japan | 7th May | 28th May |
| Empress of Asia | 22nd May | 9th June |
| Monteagle | 10th June | 4th July |
| Empress of Russia | 19th June | 7th July |
| Empress of Japan | 2nd July | 23rd July |
| Empress of Asia | 17th July | 4th Aug. |
| Monteagle | 14th Aug. | 1st Sept. |
| | 20th Aug. | 18th Sept. |

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also liberal rates of freight and descriptive literature, apply to—
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SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| HAIPHONG | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 7th March at 1 p.m. |
| HAITAN | Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, 11th March at 1 p.m. |

SWATOW & AMOI.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

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General Managers.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Gates), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO: EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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JAPANESE SHIPPER MORE SUBSIDY

Owing to the reduction by American and British on the service to the O. anese steamship owners exception of the Nippon Kaisha, the Osaka Shosha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha recently held a meeting as to how to meet the situation.

Some members present suggested that necessary for Japan's greater reduction of foreign countries, and that was favorably discussed. No resolution in any passed.

A Tokyo despatch dated 12 says:

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha recently despatched the to Europe had to reduce rate to 122 shillings per ton for general cargo and 1 per ton for grain. Yusen Kaisha's Europe, faring so badly at present intended to further present terminus to beginning with the ex Nagato Maru which will to call there, leaving the 7th next month. will be between 250 200 shillings per ton, finally compelled to res shippers' demand for a 200 shillings.

Recent advice from E that British freight rate East has been reduced shillings, with every further reduction to 120. It is conjectured among circles that in view of being still under charter and America, the ship able for commercial not become so excess for such reduction, the no doubt that the transportation have shown off, and the present reduction is considered be mainly attributable motives.

The Japanese ship three largest steamships have also announced of freight on the Am to \$15 a ton on a There being no strong the Japanese steamship ducting the Pacific rates are liable to com The prevailing freights has made it seriously among, the using oil as fuel. The number of such vessels coasters, but many pelled to lie idle, as the not make both ends the highest of fuel income from freight fall of charterage. It affected many ordin well. It is appa demand for ships on account of man on the fence and drop in the charter likelihood of two being compelled latter part of this It was recently steamers were so Yen 200 per ton, shipowners, this have been applied to those quickly time to meet the situation, and that built steamers' land and America. The current man now is Yen 250 p Owing to such in the shipping c K. Matsukata, of Yard, as the mo ported by Mr. K. Shoten, and Mr. Shibusawa. Con shita, of the Kaisha, and Mr. Shipbuilding Yar foot to organize with new steam Mr. Matsukata to fix the value Yen 500 per ton suggests Yen 4 promoters are official subsidy ment to assu dividend, and protection the Bank of Japan and efforts are the object with kai, says the ever, thinks it will not give a project further

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
THROUGH PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| *NORE | 14th March | 20th April | 2nd May |
| *NOVARA | 14th March | 23rd April | 3rd May |
| NELLORE | 12th April | 18th May | 27th May |

*Will take some bottom cargo to Rotterdam. Not available for Passengers.

TO BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| S.S. | From Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| DILWARA | 11th March | 31st March |

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| NELLORE | 12th March | |

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, on 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
DESTINATION STRAITS & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

| | |
|--|---|
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | *Shidzuoka Maru, 12,500 tons WED., 19th Mar., at 11 a.m. *Aki Maru, 12,500 tons FRI., 25th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama | *Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons MON., 31st Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai & Kobe | *Benten Maru, 8,050 tons SAT., 8th March. |
| London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. | *Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons SATURDAY, 8th March. *Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney | *Tango Maru, 13,700 tons WED., 20th March, at 11 a.m. |
| New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal | |
| Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo | *Yabari Maru, 8,000 tons FRI., 7th March, at 11 a.m. |
| Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon | *Akita Maru, 8,000 tons WED., 19th March at 11 a.m. |

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji
Wireless Telegraphy.

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*Suwa Maru, MONDAY, 5th May, at 11 a.m.

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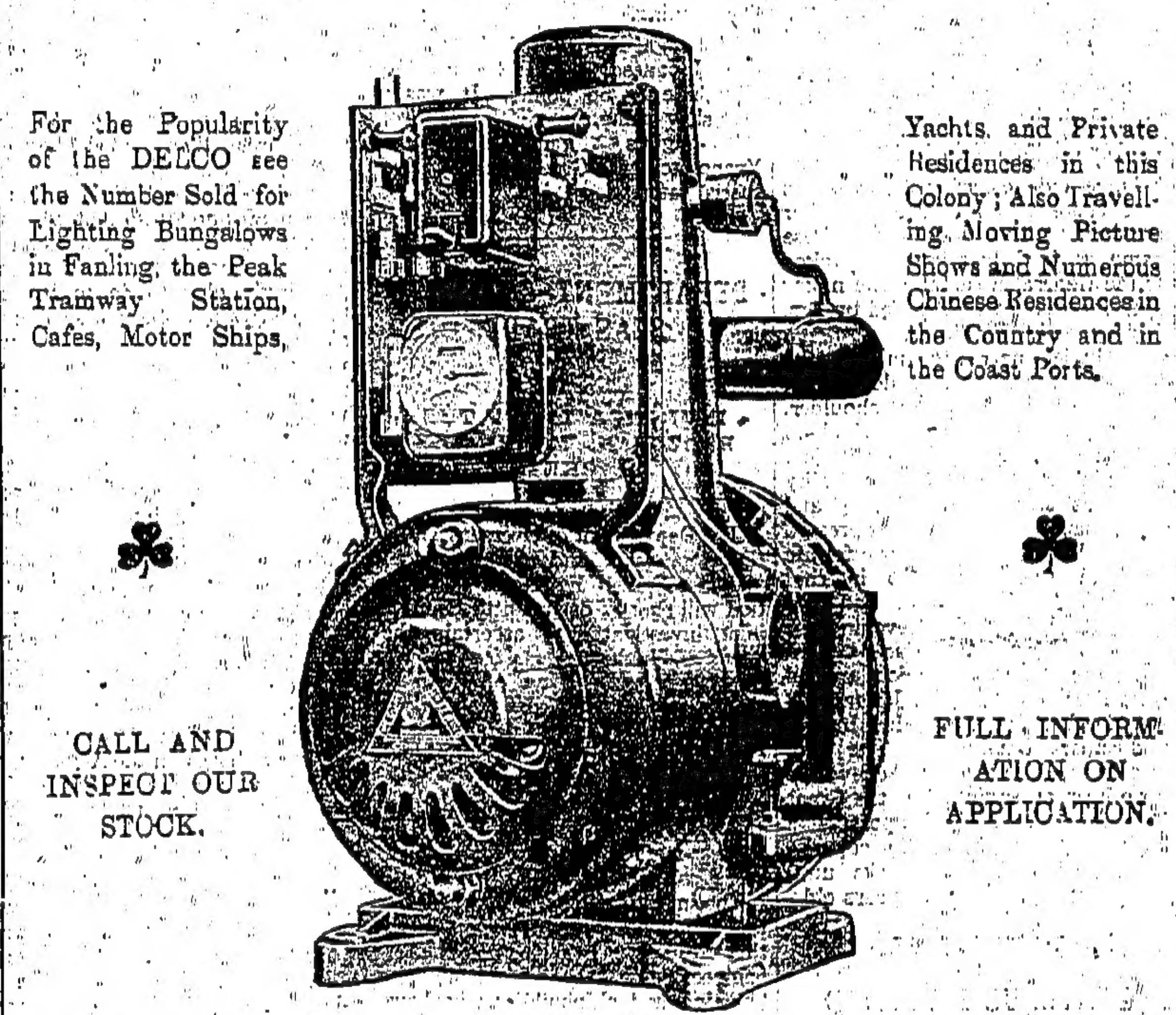
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Shanghai, Shun-Hui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
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Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

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| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Liverpool via Suez, Fung & Cibo do. | Kilano Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 8th March. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Pernia Maru | Toyoko Kisen Kaisha | On 12th April. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Toyoko Maru | Toyoko Kisen Kaisha | On 2nd May. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Venustus | Toyoko Mail S.S. Co. | On 22nd Mar., at Noon. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | China Maru | China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd. | On 24th April. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Chiba Maru | Chiba Mail S.S. Co. Ltd. | On 27th March. |
| New York | Bolton Castle | Doddwell & Co. Ltd. | Beginning of March. |
| Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma. | Fushimi Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Mexico Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 17th Mar., at 3 p.m. |
| Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Empress of Russia | Canadian O.S. Co. | On 18th March. |
| Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Empress of Japan | Canadian O.S. Co. | On 18th March. |
| Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c. | London Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 18th March. |
| Sydney & Melbourne | Tango Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 28th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Anjo Maru | Toyoko Kisen Kaisha | On 31st March. |
| Australian Ports via Japan | Saigo Maru | Toyoko Kisen Kaisha | On 7th May. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Yokohama Maru | Doddwell & Co. Ltd. | On 10th March. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Taiyang | Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. | On 8th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Tan | Butterfield & Swire | On 8th Mar., at Noon. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Sydney | Butterfield & Swire | On 8th Mar., at Noon. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Nellore | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 13th Mar. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Shidzuoka Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 19th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Kaifong | Butterfield & Swire | On 8th Mar., at 10 a.m. |
| Haiphong | Raiko Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 9th Mar., at 10 a.m. |
| Keelung via Swatow and Amoy | S shu Ma | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 13th Mar., at 9 a.m. |
| Taipei via Swatow & Amoy | Hailong | Douglas, Lapraik & Co. | On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow | Longseng | Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. | On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Manila | Akita Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said | Nikko Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 31st Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said | Yatsushiro | Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. | On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m. |
| Maunabo, Delagoa Bay, Durban | Nellore | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 13th April. |
| Bombay via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo | Himalaya Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | End of March. |
| | Yubari Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m. |

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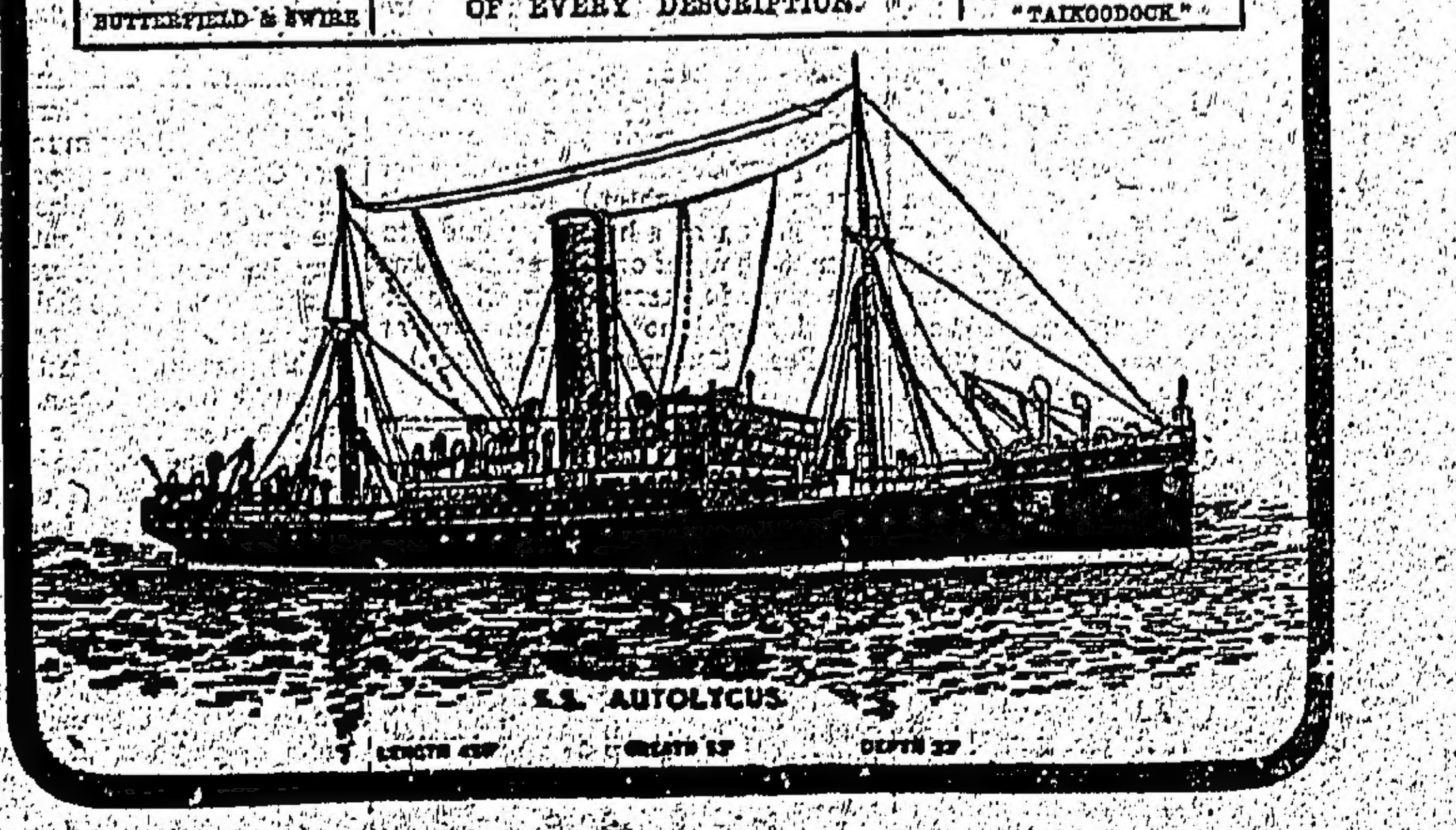
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JAPANESE BANKING
ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

Of late Japanese have undertaken a number of commercial and industrial enterprises in China either by themselves or by cooperation with Chinese. The principal companies thus established are the Sino-Japanese Oil Co., the Oriental Industrial Co., the Sino-Japanese Spinning Co., and the Shanghai Oil Co. In addition, the Naigai Cotton Co., has lately established branch works in Shanghai and Tsingtao and it is understood that there are various projects under consideration by Japanese business men.

With the development of Japanese commercial and industrial activity in China, says the *Japan Chronicle*, Japanese banks have also been extending their operations in China. The Japanese authorities apparently attach much importance to the development of banking operations in China, and it will be remembered that two years ago the Government proposed to establish a Sino-Japanese Bank with a capital of ¥20,000,000 with the object of facilitating commerce in Middle China, and also a Bank of Manchuria with a capital of ¥10,000,000 to make investments in immovable property in Manchuria. The proposal was not realized in its entirety, the actual outcome being the establishment last year of the Sino-Japanese Chartered Bank of Exchange.

On the other hand, continues the *Kobe paper*, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Korea, and the Bank of Formosa, all semi-official banks, have been doing their best to extend their operations in China. Since taking over from the Yokohama Specie Bank the right of issuing gold notes in Manchuria last year, the Bank of Korea has been particularly active in that direction, and it now has offices in Antung, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, and other places.

Though the Yokohama Specie Bank has transferred the issue of gold notes to the Bank of Korea, this does not signify any slackening of its activities. On the contrary, the transfer has been effected in order to facilitate the respective operations of the two institutions, and as a matter of fact, the Yokohama Specie Bank has been recouping its efforts in extending exchange business in China, its branches now existing in Peking, Shanghai, Newchwang, Tairen, Mukden, Tientsin, Changchun, Harbin, and in a few other places in Manchuria.

The Bank of Formosa is assuming the role of the exchange bank for South China, and recently the Huanan Bank under joint Sino-Japanese management, was established with a capital of ¥10,000,000, with headquarters in Taipei and branches in Singapore and a few other places in the South Seas. The mission of this bank is to aid the development of Sino-Japanese trade in the south of China and in the South Seas.

In Manchuria there are the Seiryu Bank, the Dairin Bank, Lungko Bank, the Dairin Commercial Bank, the Tientsin Bank, and the Liaoning Bank. The Seiryu Bank is connected with the Yasuda Bank, and is arranging for increasing its capital. Certain business men are projecting the establishment of a bank to be called the Bank of Manchuria, while the Daiichi Bank, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, and the Sumitomo Bank are credited with proposals to open offices in important places in China.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT.

Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., the local agents for IZAL have just received the following information as to the extensive use of IZAL.

In some parts of the world IZAL has been specially recommended publicly by official Departments concerned with the care of public health. It is the only disinfectant fluid that has been used by the British Navy, at all its hospitals and other shore establishments; as well as on board the vast number of men of war and other ships under its control.

It was specially mentioned in the *Times* of November 21 last, in the description of the arrival of the first lot of surrendered German submarines, which came into port in a very insanitary condition; they had to be cleansed and disinfected at once with IZAL.

The Board of Agriculture and the Local Government Board in England have both recently publicly recommended the use of IZAL disinfectant.

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BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE
AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

MARCH 5.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.E., from Seattle, with mail.
MARCH 8.
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Yokohama.
MARCH 10.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.
MAOMEDON, B. and S., from Liverpool.
EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 15.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.
NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.
MARCH 19.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 23.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.
PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 26.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.
MARCH 29.
TELAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

MARCH 5.
RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.
SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.
MARCH 11.
HYSON, B. and S., for London.
ATREUS, B. and S., for Liverpool.
EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.
MAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.
MARCH 12.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.
MARCH 13.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.
HECTOR, B. & S., for Liverpool.
MARCH 17.
CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.
MARCH 20.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.
MARCH 21.
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.
MARCH 22.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.E., for Seattle.
MARCH 24.
PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.
MARCH 25.
PYRRHUS, B. and S., for London.
MARCH 27.
NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.
MARCH 29.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.
MARCH 30.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

MARCH 4, 1919.
CORNELIA, Brit., 215 tons, from Holm, Capt. Home, Draga, C4.
EUREKA, Dutch, 155 tons, from Java, Capt. Dirk Botje, J.C.J.L. A3.
TILLATJAP, Dutch, 2,470 tons, from Java, Capt. de Lange, J.C.J.L., Quarry Bay.
NINGPO, Brit., 1,229 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Frost, B. & S. C16.
UNKA MARU, No. 3, Jap., 1,893 tons, from Chinwanto, Capt. Nakamura, Sato, Buoy C.
TAIUN, No. 10, Jap., 997 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Miyabe, M.B.K. C33.
TYNDARUS, Brit., 719 tons, from Manila, Capt. Stott, B. & S. B101.
KINKIANG, Brit., 1,229 tons, from Canton, Capt. Percock, B. & S. C20.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 4, 1919.
KINKIANG, Brit., 4 p.m., for Bangkok, B. & S.
NINGPO, Brit., 3 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.
BURMA MARU, Jap., 5 p.m., for Singapore, O.S.K.
TAIUN MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for Canton, Carroll Bros.
TAISHO MARU, Jap., 3 a.m., for Canton, Carroll Bros.
FUSHIMI MARU, Jap., 5 p.m., for Cuming via Quinhon, M.B.K.
HSIN LEE, Chl., 630 a.m., for Foochow, J. Hok Sing.
MARCH 5, 1919.
ASIA, Chl., 10 a.m., for Haiphong, Asiatic S.S.
WOLLOBA, Brit., noon, for Bangkok via Amoy and Singapore, Muller.
WAISHING, Brit., 10 a.m., for Bangkok via Amoy, J.M. & Co.
PREUPPEN, Brit., 7 a.m., for Canton, Wo Fat Ship.
SHINYO MARU, Jap., noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, T.K.K.
HANG LEE, Chl., 6 a.m., for Chefoo, Thorson.
CORNELIA, Brit., 8 a.m., for Swatow, Braga.

VESSELS IN TAIKOO
DOCKYARD.

S.S. "OHIO".
S.S. "KUMCHOW".
S.S. "TUNGCHOW".
S.S. "TEAN".
S.S. "LIANGCHOW".
S.S. "WENCHOW".
S.S. "TIENSIN".
S.S. "ASOSAN MARU".
S.S. "OHOFU MARU".
A.M.V. "MEDWAY".
M.V. "LARA".
M.V. "VOLCANUS".

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ON WEAK
OFFICIALS.

Public opinion was indignant at the news in *The Daily Mail* that 20 or 30 of the Germans interned last August had been set free again.

The Mayor of Stoke Newington, who called the conference of London mayors, which demanded the internment of enemy aliens, said: "It is impossible to understand the weakness of Government officials. Practically all the newly elected M.P.s have pledged themselves to turn the Huns out of the country."

It is pointed out on every side that official assurances were given that none of the interned would be set free pending the Government decision whether they were to be repatriated.

Mr. Lloyd George said, on December 5 that it would be "quite impossible to entertain in our midst a population of which a considerable proportion has to say the least, abused our hospitality."

Mr. James R. Collins, secretary, Loyal British Waiters' and Chefs' Society, 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., said: "How many waiters and chefs there are in this batch I do not know, but the name of one, Gustave Hille, is published, and probably there are others. We are having enough competition already from neutrals and with Germans coming out to resume the calling, it will be impossible for British waiters to live."

My society will take every possible step to oppose this development."

Several correspondents demand the publication of the names of all the Germans released. To an official at the Home Office a *Daily Mail* representative pointed out that it was agreed by the Aliens' Advisory Committee last August that the names of all the interned, with their occupations, should be published; that this step had been carried out; and that, therefore, it would be reasonable to announce similar details in regard to the men released. The official replied that the particulars could not be given at once, but that the point would be considered.

It was stated by an official of the Aliens' Advisory Committee that Fritz Boehm, the German chemical agent and manufacturer, who had a big business in Jewry-street, E.C., and who lives at Harrow, was released about a week before Christmas. The same official said in regard to Gustave Hille that probably he was interned hurriedly without due regard being given to the full facts of his case, because he was of military age—43. When the committee came to review his case they felt that he ought not to be interned, as, like Boehm, he had a son in the British Army.

The clerk to the Southwark Board of Guardians said that Hille was released about November 28.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

MALINI PER OF THE REALM OF MAGIC.
The man who mystified the world.
CITY HALL.
St. Andrew's Hall, HONGKONG.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.
March 8, 11, 12, 13 & 15.
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MALINI PER OF THE REALM OF MAGIC.
Box plan opens at MOUTRIE'S TO-DAY.
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MUSIC by FREDERICK NORTON
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Over 60 Performers.

GALA PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, March 21, at 9.15 p.m.

The gross takings of which will be allocated to the HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES: Dress Circle \$5.
Stalls \$3.
Pit and Gallery \$2. and \$1.

Second Performance: Saturday, March 22, at 9.15 p.m.
Third Monday, "24."
Fourth Tuesday, "25."
Fifth Wednesday, "26, Matinee.

PRICES: \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Children half price to Matinee.

Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S on Friday next, 28th inst., at 9 a.m.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be posted and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Union, Vienna, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Freetown, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, March 6.
Canada—Per MONTAGUE.
FRIDAY, March 7.
Canada—EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, March 6.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per ANDRE LEBON, 5.30 a.m.
Bangkok, Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—TUKINI, 9 a.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per WAR CHARGES, 9 a.m.
Hankow, Peking and Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 10 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per RIOJUN MARU, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per WENCHOW, 1 p.m.
Haiphong—Per TAIKANG, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TUNGCHOW, 5 p.m.
FRIDAY, March 7.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per KWEILIN, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta—Per YATHING, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 8.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per KITANO MARU, 10.30 a.m.
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TAIKANG, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, March 9.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, March 11.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, March 12.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, March 13.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN—Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, March 19.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA—Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 27.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA—Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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MARCH 4 & 5, 1919.

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| SATURDAY, March 8th. | THE PARODICAL FACT "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" |
| MONDAY, March 10th. | THE GALE OF LAUGHTER "A PAIR OF SIXES." |
| TUESDAY, March 11th. | A RUBICANE OF MIRTH "MARY'S ANKLE." |
| WEDNESDAY, March 12th. | A RIOT OF FUN "TWIN BEDS." |
| THURSDAY, March 13. | THE FRIGGLE COMEDY "FAIR & WARMER." |

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Bookings opened at MOUTRIE & Co., on

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